Fiscal Estimate - 2003 Session

☑ Original	Updated	Corrected	d	Supplemental			
LRB Number 03-4	1291/1	Introduction	Number A	AB-960			
Subject Health insurance purchasir	ng pools						
Fiscal Effect							
State: No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Create New Appropriations	Inc Rev Dec Rev	rease Existing venues crease Existing venues	Increase Costs to absorb withir Yes Decrease Cost	- May be possible n agency's budget No s			
Local: No Local Governmer Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive 2. Decrease Costs Permissive	3.∭Incr Mandatory ☐ Per s 4.☐ Dec		Types of Local Government Uni Towns Counties School Districts	its Affected Village Cities Others WTCS Districts			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS 20.515 (1) (g)							
Agency/Prepared By		Authorized Signature	norized Signature				
ETF/ Vicki Poole (608) 261-	-7940	Pam Henning (608) 267	am Henning (608) 267-2929				

Fiscal Estimate Narratives ETF 4/1/2004

LRB Number 03-4291/1	Introduction Number	AB-960	Estimate Type	Original
Subject				
Health insurance purchasing po	ools			

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The Department of Employee Trust Funds' (ETF) actuary estimates that the bill will cost \$39.25 million in additional claims cost to the state if 5% (232,000) of the 4.6 million private employer eligible population elects coverage under this program. This assumes there is a 5% anti-selection load (which means that the group of private employer members will be on average a 5% worse risk than the state pool on average). Additionally, there is the possibility of a 5% commission load if ETF is required to sell the insurance through agents (recognizing that marketing charges would need to be paid to reimburse agents selling to private employers). This would bring the total state cost to \$78.5 million. If the percentage of private eligible members electing coverage were 10%, then the cost would be $2 \times 78.5 million = \$157 million.

Additionally, this bill provides that the Group Insurance Board (GIB) may permit private sector employers to join, and they would be subject to conditions specified in the contract between the GIB and the insurer in rules promulgated. In other words, the conditions under which private employers may be allowed to join the GIB health insurance could vary considerably.

This estimate is an illustration, not a prediction, of the cost to the state based on possible enrollment. We cannot predict how many private employer members would participate or what the terms and conditions of any contracts developed would be.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications